THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1869. NO. 30.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Cabinet Photographs Two for $1.
At Graham's gallery, 93 Wood street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Will preserve cider for one year. One package sufficient for a barrel. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Haberdasher! Haberdasher!
Haberdasher is a notion and variety store, and such a store as Thompson keeps at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets. At Thompson's store you will find everything you want from a needle to an anchor, at both wholesale and retail, at the lowest *cash prices.*

Whole Size Photographs,
Frame and picture, only $3, at Graham's gallery.

Self Advertised.
Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes not the hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless. TTHS

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale.
Together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Simpson, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. McIlene, 1st Water street, Pittsburgh.

Take Ayer's Pills
For all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache and liver complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use. TTHS

Life Size Photographs Only $7.
At Graham's gallery, 93 Wood street.

What it is Not and What it is.
These truths are self-evident. Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the hair is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a printer's grounder. It is on the contrary a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair whiskers, beards and mustaches, their natural color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow. TTHS

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Browne's Chlorodyne. 56 Smithfield st. TTHS

Save Your Money.
Go to 93 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley, for your pictures.

Special to Owners and Engineers of Towed Coal Boats.
We call especial attention to our Excelsior Engine Oil, which for your use is equal to hard oil, at one half the cost. It is used on the six great many boats, and with perfect success. Please refer with more confidence to any of these permission, to the following owners and engineers: W. H. Brown; Mr. Dunn, engineer towboat Cin. Cin.; Mr. Sipe, towboat Niagara; Mr. Wilson, engineer towboat Tigress; Mr. McCreary, engineer towboat Hebron; English & Hebron, No. 3 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh. TTHS

FOR THE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and for sale by Simon Hamilton, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TuThs

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Card Photographs,
Only $1 per dozen, at Graham's gallery.

W. D. Duffey.
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug house, 85 Market street, between Second and Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICIAL.

The Full Returns.

The full official returns of the vote for State and County offices, are as follows:

GOVERNOR.

John W. Geary, R.	17,859
Asa Packer, D.	13,356
Geary's majority	4,537

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

H. W. Williams, R.	18,941
C. L. Pershing, D.	12,442
Williams's majority	6,599

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT.

John M. Kirkpatrick, R.	18,484
John H. Bailey, D.	12,473
Kirpatrick's majority	6,211

ASSISTANT JUDGE COMMON PLEAS.

F. H. Collier, R.	18,719
Alex. W. Foster, D.	12,625
Collier's majority	6,294

SENATE.

Thomas Howard, R.	18,731
Hall Patterson, D.	12,588
Howard's majority	6,143

ASSEMBLY.

M. S. Humphreys, R.	18,198	J. F. Helsel	13,039
Alex. Millar	18,726	H. Hoffstot	12,641
Jos. Walton	18,716	R. H. Rosch	12,571
Jos. Stockton, R.	18,707	Jas. H. Irwin, D.	12,447
D. N. White	18,599	Jos. Lofink	12,711
J. H. Kerr	18,632	J. K. Barbour	12,607
Average Rep. vote is 18,626		Average Dem. vote 12,628	
Average Republican majority			6,003

SHERIFF.

H. S. Fleming, R.	18,342
Jacob Stuckrath, D.	13,726
Fleming's majority	4,616

TREASURER.

Joseph F. Denniston, R.	18,851
D. Ilmsen, D.	12,405
Denniston's majority	6,446

CLERK OF COURTS.

Joseph Brown, R.	18,930
W. T. Farley, D.	12,406
Brown's majority	6,524

RECORDER.

Thomas H. Hunter, R.	18,913
C. B. McCulloch, D.	12,987
Hunter's majority	6,526

COMMISSIONER.

Chauncey B. Bostwick	9,455
Thomas Mellon, D.	9,001
Isaiah Dickey, Temp.	10,228
McGee over Bostwick	2,156
McGee over Dickey	1,983

REGISTER.

Joseph H. Gray, R.	18,755
Orlando R. Carroll, D.	12,417
Gray's majority	6,338

CLERK OF ORPHAN'S COURT.

Alexander Hilands, R.	18,794
William Ramsey, D.	12,579
Hilands's majority	6,215

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

Abdel McClure, R.	8,595
R. S. Gardner, D.	5,715
McClure's majority	2,880

ELECTION NOTES.

Hugh O'Neill and Christian Shenck, both Republicans, were independent candidates for Sheriff of Lancaster county. The former received 21 and the latter 11 votes. The regular Republican ticket contained 2,000 votes.

It is suggested that Asa Packer should now go home to his wife and family in Mauch Chunk, honestly pay the taxes he has defrauded the people out of by his pretense of residing at a Philadelphia tavern, and possibly he may be forgiven for his greediness, though it is not likely even the Democratic party will ever adopt him as their candidate again.

It is conceded throughout the State that the Democratic Legislature is well, and that there is no danger of its being repealed, as proposed by the Democracy.

An Eastern Republican contemporary, in its congratulations over the election of Judge Williams, says: "Judge Williams is known as a most able jurist and judge, as well as an honest man, while his competitor, though doubtless a lawyer with sufficient ability, and a very respectable man, was known to the public principally as an active politician. The result will be a warning to both parties hereafter to select only their best and most suitable men as candidates for judicial offices."

The Scranton *Republican* modestly refers to the great Republican victory in that locality as follows: "But what shall we say for Luzerne county, with a great majority to be voted, and a stinging defeat to the Court House Ring, Who had faith for the expectation of such a revolution in public sentiment; and who can calmly realize its extent? Not only Luzerne County Treasurer, two Republican members of Assembly, and a reduction of the traditional 3,500 Democratic majority to 1,006 on the vote for Governor, but Wyoming and Wyoming Valley, by the naval forces under Admiral Portter engaged in the Red river expedition in the spring of 1864. The claimant was a citizen and resident of New Orleans, but had obtained from the lines under permit of a Treasury agent, and by virtue of a license of military authority, then in possession of the country. The counsel, &c., were purchased from McKee, distant relative of the claimant, and an agent of the Rebel Treasury Department for the purchase and sale of cotton. The decision before against the claimant is affirmed, the court holding that unless the title of the claimant in the cotton at the time of the seizure any Treasury Agent who issued a permit authorizing a trade with the enemy became liable to military lines did so without warrant of law, and the permit was void; that the party of the claimant was wholly confined to the protection of a person trading under legal authority obtained from the proper department of the Government, and could not be considered as obtained that sanction to do anything unlawful conferred no authority whatever; that where the purpose of the whole transaction was void, and the claimant never had any title to the property in question, because illegal, and was tainted by the agent of the Rebel government. The appeal came from the United States District Court for the southern District of Illinois.

No. 155, the Mayor, &c., of Memphis, and Memphis Gayoso Gas Company vs. Thompson Dean. This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee. Dean is a citizen of New York, filed his bill in the Court to restrain the city of Memphis from subscribing to the capital stock of the Gayoso Gas Company, and to enjoin the latter company from manufacturing or selling gas in the city of Memphis. He alleged that the Board of Mayor and Councilmen, by which he was a large stockholder, had neglected and refused to enforce the ordinances by instituting proper legal proceedings, and claimed the right to sue in his own name for the benefit of himself and the corporation, to protect the general interest. The bill alleged that the city of Memphis had contracted with complainant's Company to supply exclusively the corporation of the city with gas, and that in consideration granted the Company exclusive use of the streets for the purpose of laying its pipes, &c. That the validity of this contract it had by resolution proposed to submit to the people to vote the question of subscribing for $250,000 of the capital stock of the Gayoso company, which was refused by the city authorities. This would greatly reduce the value of complainant's property, &c. The bill prays for a decree in favor of the complainant, granting an injunction to the full extent of the equity of the case. Nelson delivered the opinion. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed, the Court holding, first, that the power of the city of Memphis Gas Company, which bound the complainant that she was a stockholder, and that the corporation complainant was estopped from suing in the name of the Company, and he therefore had no standing in Court. Second, that it is held that there is nothing in the contract between the city of Memphis and complainant's company that in the least violates by the subscription to the stock of the Gayoso Company; that all the complainant's employ claim of the city is that the city shall use the gas of that company, and in consideration of the privilege agreed upon; that the laying of pipes in the streets by the gas company, the manufacture and sale of gas by the new company to the people of the city is not a violation of contract, and cannot be the subject of injury. The bill proceeded with directions to dismiss the bill.

The appeal of the State of Texas vs. Geo. Peabody & Co. *et al.* Hon. G.W. Pascal, of Texas, to-day obtained leave to file a brief in this case. The bill charges that Geo. Peabody & Co. and the other respondents purchased these bonds knowing that they had been disposed of by the rebel authorities of Texas for supplies during the war, that they were negotiated by any Governor of Texas, and that they were in direct violation of the laws of Texas. It is further charged that half of these bonds were sent by Geo. Peabody & Co. to New York, and were redeemed in gold by the United States Treasury, and paid for in gold, said Peabody & Co. concealing the fact from the State.

THE HORNET.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night direct from Wilmington says the United States Commissioner, Judge Bond, and the Paris prosecuting Attorney have no doubt the Hornet will be condemned and dismantled. When the Hornet was captured she had on board ten of the Colt rifles they had purchased of the agent of the Collector, and the connecting links of the engine secured. Capt. Higgins put into port solely under distress. The steamer Frolic, which was sent from New York, was under orders to prevent a cruise of the Hornet at all hazards, even to sinking her. The Frolic, now at Wilmington, is not expected to leave in advance necessary until the case is is fully decided. The revenue cutter McCulloch is also there. It is not supposed Capt. Higgins will be held for trial, as he assumed command on the high seas, and after the Hornet had received her armament and ammunition; but that the paymaster will be the only one tried for the offense. He was recognized by the officers of the party who captured him as the same engaged in carrying arms out of a Northern port. The officers and crew of the Hornet are mostly Americans, and a fighting material, and capable of making a bold demonstration should opportunity be offered.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky met in Louisville yesterday. A large representation from subordinate lodges was in attendance, about 325 delegates reporting. Grand Master Elisha S. Fitch's address was an exceedingly able and interesting one, full of good Masonic advice. It was listened to with great interest. The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, which reports the finances of the Grand Lodge in a flourishing condition.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Agricultural Report for 1868.

Voluminous Documents Relative to the Alabama Claims—The Virginia Senatorship—Unexpended Balance of the Postoffice Department—A Kentucky Revenue Officer Suspended and Reappointed—Claims of Farragut's Squadron for Prize Money—A Republican Daily to be Started in Louisville—A House Committee Short of Funds—Supreme Court Decisions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1869.

Agricultural Report.

The report of the Agricultural Department for last year has just appeared. It is addressed to Andrew Johnson, President. It has already been mistaken for this year's report, and put in circulation here as such.

The Alabama Claims.

Seven hundred pages of matter concerning the Alabama claims, furnished from the State Department by order of the Senate, have been printed. The estimate now put upon the job at the printing office is that it will make about six volumes of five to six hundred pages each.

The Virginia Senatorship.

Information has reached the White House that the name of General Titus will be brought forward at Richmond for the Senatorship. He was originally Colonel of the Ninth New Hampshire, afterwards Brigade Commander in the Ninth Corps. He owns extensive lands on the Rappahannock, and is introducing various manufacturing interests.

Unexpended Balance.

The unexpended balance of appropriations for the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to which time all accounts under estimates of appropriations made by Mr. Randall have been settled, is $1,429,697.

Appointed and Appointed.

A week ago Friday Noah S. Moore was appointed collector for the Lexington, Kentucky, district, vice Kelley, suspended. Saturday his commission was revoked. To-day the commissions of Gen. Croxton, the President suspended Moore and reappointed Kelley, on the ground that injustice had been done a good officer, and the new commission for Kelley was immediately made out.

Base Ball.

The game between the Olympic and National clubs to-day resulted in favor of the Olympics by a score of 13 to 11. The Nationals imported Pabor, pitcher of the ex-champion Union, specially for this game, and his services doubtless saved him from an overwhelming defeat, as the Olympics batted Williams for eight runs in the first two innings. This game settles the question of superiority, the Olympics having handled the Nationals four games out of five this season.

Prize Money Claims.

In the matter of the claim for prize money of Admiral Farragut and the West Gulf squadron, pending before the Court of this district, the Court has appointed R. D. Mussey special commissioner to ascertain what vessels of our navy were present in action; what vessel of the squadron did not take part in action, and why; what vessels of the enemy were destroyed, the number of men on each, and whether the enemy's force was less than our squadron or superior to ours. Mr. Mussey will begin on Saturday, and take testimony before the case, preliminary to his report, which the court has directed to be filed by the 20th of December next.

A Republican Daily in Louisville.

General Croxton, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Kentucky, had an interview with the President this morning to-day before leaving for Louisville to establish a Republican paper at Louisville. The President expressed himself as warmly in favor of the project, and added that he hoped the office holders in the State appointed by himself would take an active and earnest interest in its circulation.

Court of Funds.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Judge Orth, of Indiana, is Chairman, meets in New York on Thursday, to consider matters connected with the action of Judge Edwards in the United States. The Committee finds itself short of funds, as the excursions of the various committees have used up all available money in possession of the clerk of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court to-day the decision was read by Justice Davis in case No. 3, of John H. McKee *vs.* the United States, a claim for cotton and other property in the State of Louisiana, by the naval forces under Admiral Portter engaged in the Red river expedition in the spring of 1864. The claimant was a citizen and resident of New Orleans, but had obtained from the lines under permit of a Treasury agent, and by virtue of a license of military authority, then in possession of the country. The counsel, &c., were purchased from McKee, distant relative of the claimant, and an agent of the Rebel Treasury Department for the purchase and sale of cotton. The decision below against the claimant is affirmed, the court holding that unless the title of the claimant in the cotton at the time of the seizure any Treasury Agent who issued a permit authorizing a trade with the enemy became liable to military lines did so without warrant of law, and the permit was void; that the party of the claimant was wholly confined to the protection of a person trading under legal authority obtained from the proper department of the Government, and could not be considered as obtained that sanction to do anything unlawful conferred no authority whatever; that where the purpose of the whole transaction was void, and the claimant never had any title to the property in question, because illegal, and was tainted by the agent of the rebel government. The appeal came from the United States District Court for the southern District of Illinois.

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The greatest Catholic procession ever witnessed in Montreal took place Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the translation of the relics of St. Zeno from Bonsecours church to the Bishop's palace. Over thirty thousand people joined in the procession. Fathers Martineau and Langeste addressed the crowd in English and French, carrying the precious relics. The streets were decorated with flags, arches, &c.

The National Convention of the Methodist Episcopal local preachers at Cincinnati yesterday resolved that whenever, from any cause except old age or protracted sickness, any local preacher seeks to change his relation, his name and parchments should be taken away: that if it prove necessary to the due administration of the foregoing resolution, we respectfully ask such a change of the discipline as will secure to the General Conference the powers or withhold their licenses; that we will use our influence against the discontinuance the reading of manuscript sermons.

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Hon. Moses McDonald, ex-member of Congress from the First Maine District, and ex-Collector of Portland, died suddenly at Saco, Maine, yesterday.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1869.

STRIKE OF ERIE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

A formidable strike of mechanics employed in the shops of the Erie Railway is in progress. Not less than 600 men have refused to work, 400 at Susquehanna and 200 at Jersey City. It is alleged that the scarcity of currency has prevented the prompt payment of the men, and that the company have been compelled at times to pay as high as two per cent. for it. The pay rolls are said also to have been delayed by the freshet and breaks in the road, but it is claimed all hands were paid on the 15th except those at Port Jervis, numbering 110, and they were to have been paid Saturday, but struck on Friday, and were on the following day paid and dismissed. The Susquehanna hands struck in consequence thereof on Saturday, and those of Jersey City to-day, and have been paid and discharged. It is supposed those at Buffalo, some two hundred more, are also on a strike. The officers of the road say the strike will occasion no interruption to the business of the road, and as applications are numerous, that they will have no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers with new men. It appears the Erie Company some months ago inaugurated a system of consolidation of machine shops, and that those at Paterson and Piedmont have been closed, and that the Port Jervis shop will be closed soon. The object was a reduction of expenses.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Arrived to-day on the Pereire, and proceeded very quietly to the house of a friend. Report says he will be waited upon by deputations from various denominational societies, and requested to explain his views of Roman Catholicism before their congregations.

SUSPENDED.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has suspended its interference with pigeon shooting matches, in deference to the opinion of a large portion of the press and the public.

CLICKET.

The home and home game of cricket between the St. George and New York commenced today. Result of first innings, St. George 18, New York 37.

QUICK TRIP.

The passage of the steamship Pereire from Brest is stated to be the quickest western voyage on record—eight days and sixteen hours.

VESSEL ARRIVED.

The steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg, arrived to-night.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S PROGRAMME.

Father Hyacinthe is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he will remain for the succession for ten days, and will then visit Boston and Washington. At the expiration of his visit to this country he will proceed to Rome to seek admission to the Ecumenical Council. He brought letters of introduction to General Dix and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and is a personal friend of the poet Longfellow and other distinguish ed men in this country. He does not speak the English language. Fernando Wood was a fellow-passenger and extended many courtesies to him during the voyage, which was very agreeable and pleasant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey (New School) meets in Poughkeepsie, New York, to-day, and will continue its session three days and a half. Two hundred divines are expected to be present.

Fort Benton has been re-occupied by Government troops. The small-pox is prevailing among the Indian tribes near there. Seventy whites have been killed by Indians between Fort Benton and Milk river within the past few days.

Alexander H. Stephens, in writing to Dr. Culver, October 15th, says: "I have not been out of the house since the night of the 9th, when I was helped out and in. I have very little hope of ever leaving home again."

The Kentucky Legislature met yesterday. In both Houses a resolution was offered congratulating the country upon the recent Republican victories in the North. In the Senate it was adopted by a vote of 19 to 18, and in the House of the legislature, and the House adopted unanimously.

The backs of the one and ten dollar new currency will be received at Washington from New York to-morrow, and the printing will be completed in time to issue the notes in the course of ten days. The new two's will be issued to-day.

John Swanson, proprietor of an extensive cotton factory near Stockholm, Sweden, has just purchased 12,500 acres of land in Dunkirin and Stoddard counties, Missouri, where he will establish a colony of Swedes, build mills, etc., and carry on the cultivation and manufacture of cotton. He proposes to take a hundred families in his employ, and will bring them to his new plantation. Five hundred families will follow in a month. New York will reach Missouri within thirty days, and eight hundred families can be landed for a low. The land is well adapted to cotton raising. Dunkirin is the nearest point of settlement from seven thousand to eight thousand bales, and Stoddard county about five thousand bales.

It is reported in Washington that Judge Pierrepont, of New York, will be appointed one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Attorney General Hoar declining to remain in the Cabinet to accepting a judgeship in the Supreme Court.

Henry Zeigenstein was found dead in bed at Cincinnati Sunday morning. His death was caused by heart disease.

Hon. J. C. Buchanan, of Baltimore, on his way from Louisville to Cincinnati Saturday night, on the packet General Lytle, was robbed of a gold watch and chain valued as a keepsake.

William Coleman, a conductor on the Lebanon, Ky., branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, fell between the cars of a freight train, lost his footing and fell between the two, one or more cars running over him. When taken up was quite exhinct, and the body was horribly mutilated.

The Attorney General of Illinois has given his opinion that the title to the land which has been donated by the people of the State to the Southern Normal University is defective and insufficient. This will raise the question of the location of that institution.

F. Lawson was instantly killed yesterday morning by the falling of a large mass of rock from the side of a cliff on which he had been at work. Lawson was a native of Sweden, and was 30 years of age. He was also severely injured at the same time. The mass of rock was so heavy that it required the united strength of fifteen men to remove it from the dead body of Lawson.

The one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars worth of securities stolen from the banking house of Collins, Ullman & Co., of Chicago, a few weeks since, have all been recovered through the detective force employed.

The condition of Admiral Farragut is daily improving. He will probably be able to leave for home in a few days.

Charles E. Gibbons, by virtue of the decision in the Philadelphia election cases, has entered upon the duties of the office of Justice of the peace for the term until the decision of the Supreme Court on the writ of *certiorari*. This writ is reported to have been issued by Judge Sharswood previous to his departure for Pittsburgh Saturday morning, nearly four hours before the election in the case was pronounced in the Court of Common Pleas, and it will therefore be disregarded by the majority of the Supreme Court Judges.

A testimonial to Congress has been prepared by the employes of the Treasury Department in various grievances under which they labor owing to Congressional neglect of affairs of the District of Columbia. A number of needed improvements at Washington are the work of the Government, they offer to complete it permission be granted them. They claim that the majority of their city is impeded by the uncertainty of its remaining the National Capital, and conclude by asking Congress if it should not see fit to grant redress for the several evils complained of, to place the District under the laws and government of the State of Maryland or Massachusetts, or any other State that may be deemed proper.

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The corner stone of a new cathedral at Santa Fe, which had been laid by Bishop Lancey the Sunday previous, with imposing ceremonies, was taken up and rebuilt Saturday night.

Max Klinger, a young German boy, whose third trial for the murder of his uncle, Henry Wilder, at St. Louis, in November, 1867, terminated Saturday, was found guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday, the jury having been out since Saturday evening.

The new Central School building at Atchison, Kansas, was burned yesterday morning. Insured.

In the upper part of Jefferson county, Ky., on Friday, Harry Taylor and a man named Griffin had a dispute over a game of cards, which culminated in Taylor's stabbing Griffin in the breast, from the effects of which he died five minutes afterwards.

Three steamers have reached Cuba within since, about 325 delegates reporting. Grand forty-eight hours, all bringing reinforcements for the Spanish army. A steam transport direct from Cadiz touched at Cienfuegos Sunday, and landed one thousand men. Another steamer arrived yesterday morning full of troops.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Twenty-sixth Convention of Pittsburgh Synod.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 18, 1869.

Friday afternoon was devoted to the consideration of Mission business. The Missionary President, Rev. W. Uhery, presented his report for the past year. The following fields had been under the supervision of the Mission Committee: Birmingham, Allegheny Valley, Monongahela Valley, Rochester and East Liverpool; Greenville, Chicago, Nashville, Franklin, New Lebanon, Ten Mile and West Virginia. Assistance also had been rendered the Canada Synod. Special attention was called to the new fields of labor, and an earnest appeal was made by Dr. Passavant, for still greater activity in this work. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the discussion of a resolution concerning appointments and appropriations.

In the evening, Rev. S. Wagenhals, of Fort Wayne, Ind., preached a missionary sermon from 1 Cor. xvi:9. Dr. Passavant followed in an address, in which he described the various steps of the work before the Lutheran Church, in view of the great spiritual destitution among the children of Lutherans in the West. The success of the Pittsburgh Synod in the past was narrated, as an encouragement for labor in the future. Three Synods, viz: those of Texas, Canada and Minnesota, have been founded, as the fruit of the efforts of former years. A collection was then taken, and the congregation dismissed.

Saturday morning was occupied in the discussion of educational business. Rev. H. W. Roth presented the report of the Education Committee. Seven young men had been upon the funds of Synod—one had died, a second was dismissed, the remainder were continued upon the funds, and another young man was added to their number. One of these students was directed to continue his studies in the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, the remaining five were ordered to Thiel Hall, Pittsburgh. The roll was then called, and twenty-one candidates for the ministry reported within the bounds of the Synod. Rev. Dr. Passavant then presented the paper referred to the Synod, on the part of Mr. A. L. Thiel, Thiel Hall, Philippsburg, Beaver county, on the condition that it be devoted to the education of young men for the Lutheran ministry, upon the doctrinal basis of the Pittsburgh Synod and the General Council. Important suggestions were also made in reference to the development of the educational interests of the Synod. The paper was referred to a special committee, elected by Synod, consisting of Revs. Wenzel, Jacobs and Laird, and Delegates J. Schneider and Beecher, and a report finally made to-day.

On Saturday afternoon, Rev. L. Hipper preached a sermon preparatory to the administration of the Holy Supper.

Rev. T. L. Smith, of Erie, preached the educational discourse on Saturday evening before the various pulpits of Greensburg as well as the neighboring country, by invitation of the members of the Synod. Rev. S. W. Wagenhals, of Fort Wayne, has been appointed to supply the vacancy left by the First English Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Prince Napoleon's Note to the Americans in London.

The European mail of the 5th of October brings us the following complete text of the note lately addressed by Prince Napoleon to a party of Americans in London, and which has been already published in part by cable dispatches. The American deputation from London to Paris waited on Prince Napoleon September 30, to present the resolutions on the occasion of the speech he delivered in the Senate on the 1st of September. The Prince replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have received through your chairman the address you have sent me on the occasion of my last speech in the Senate; I am grateful to you for it. The feeling of which it is the expression is a free country and in the world is a flattering reward. At the dawn of liberty, when the nations have to accomplish the emancipation of our two countries, America and France have been friends, and have supported each other. This tradition of the past has always been our friend. Was it not he, who two years ago, at the death of Washington, as a loss for mankind, ordered funeral honors to be rendered for your great citizen? Have we not fought together for the freedom of the seas? To promote the civilization of the world, the natural rivalries is to co-operate to the good understanding between the English and other races, to uphold the first rank. This analogy between you and ourselves, which is the result of the past of the last century, continues to this day. At the time when we seek to establish a liberal democracy, have we not to combat the gigantic struggle undertaken to destroy that liberal form of government which is so honored your republic. Our means of action are different, but they are appropriate to the different idiosyncrasies of the two peoples, but our object is the same. With the help of time, and by applying the principles which prove that in the old as in the New World liberty can only be founded upon the legislative itself from the thraldom of the past without rushing into the utopias of the future. Constitutional liberty established in France will make our political feelings agree, and then there will be nothing to prevent you, Gemen, for having regarded my speech as the expression of the feelings of democratic and moderate opinions which can alone achieve the end. I am ready to say, this is the policy of the empire with liberty. I cordially shake your hands. NAPOLEON (JEROME).

CHINESE TESTIMONY.

The California Case Defining their Rights as Witnesses.

The telegraph has reported briefly a case in San Francisco, in which Judge Sawyer decided that a Chinaman had a right to testify in the State Courts of California, the law of that State denying such right to the contrary notwithstanding. The case was an important one, involving $62,500 damages for a breach of contract. A Mr. Hund, a white man, was called as a witness for the defense, but his testimony was objected to on the ground that the statutes of the State excluded Chinese testimony against a white man. The question was raised in the opposite counsel citing the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United State which declares that

> No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

On this point counsel rested his argument, and Judge Sawyer decided that it had no room to doubt that the State law took away from Chinamen the right to testify in such cases as the one before the Court, it was equally clear that the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which overrides all State laws, confers on a Chinaman the right to testify in protection of his life or his property. Said Judge Sawyer:

> Was it to be argued that if two Chinamen were walking along and a white man came up and slew one of the Chinamen, that the other is to be precluded from testifying against the white man because how could it be argued that all had "equal protection" if one of the class to which he belonged could not testify against your property, the only way you can protect it? Such a law would be void, and ought to be so founded. If you are not allowed to do that, how can you protect life? Such a law is void under the 14th law, which the Constitution declares is the right of all men?

Ah Hund, who was one of the defendants in the case, was accordingly directed to proceed with his evidence.

THE DOMINION.

The Annexation Feeling—Its Strength and Growth Daily—Humbug of Royalty.

TORONTO, October 11.—The question of the independence of Canada, and the question of the annexation of Canada to the United States, have taken a deep hold on the feelings of the people; and, although many of the papers use all their influence to laugh down the idea of either, one has only to go about among the people of all classes to learn that their minds are agitated with the question. Even in Western Canada, the stronghold of the Family Compact, and of support to British institutions, it is very questionable, indeed, whether, if the question was placed squarely before the electors for voting, that a very stubborn battle would not be fought, the result of which no one can see. It is well to refer to the loyal expression evoked by the presence of royalty. What else could Canadians do but shout their lungs out through the war, and as the candidate of the Walker party for Lieutenant Governor he led his ticket by over 2,000 votes. John W. Johnston is a native of Virginia, and a lineal descendant of Johnston, a lawyer by profession, a Union man through the war, and appointed Judge of the Washington Circuit Court by Lincoln. Only think of a man

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869.

THE report that the ROTHSCHILDS have proposed to loan the Government an unlimited amount of money at four per cent. is denied, apparently on good authority. The French gentleman who is reported to have made such a proposition has been in Washington for some time, but on quite a different kind of business. It is not doubted, however, that an arrangement of this kind can be made whenever the Government is ready.

THE *Post* dies hard. "KIRBY" was never half as long about it. PACKER's defeat is taken dreadfully to heart by the party in general, but our neighbor is inconsolable. To deepen the sorrow over the defeat in Pennsylvania, the defeat of PENDLETON, in Ohio, comes in to produce grief perfectly heart-breaking. Our neighbor, who is reasonably sagacious, doubtless perceives the grand fact deducible from the October elections, that the bottom of the Democratic party has really fallen out.

MATTERS in Spain are going from bad to worse. The spirit of insubordination seems to be nearly universal, and revolution the order of the day. The patience of the people cannot be longer restrained. The troops which Spain is preparing to send out to Cuba to put down the rebellion there, will be needed at home, and it is very doubtful whether under any circumstances the strong Republican tendencies of the people can be repressed. Meanwhile the Cuban revolutionists are consolidating and developing a strength which lends to their cause a most hopeful prospect. The time is not far distant when Spain must abandon the struggle in the island.

ASIDE from the fact that the decision in the Philadelphia contested election cases, puts in office Republican candidates who were honestly chosen by a majority of the legal voters, there is matter for congratulation in the action of the judiciary, because it will be very apt to check the growing confidence in the lower grade of politicians that they can at any time defeat the will of the people by fraud and intimidation. We care not by whom this spirit is manifested, it should be crushed out; and we are not sure but the advanced views held by Judge PIERCE in this Philadelphia case present the proper remedy. He contends that where "the taint of fraud is so general as to render uncertain the will of the electors, it will be very apt to check the growing confidence in the lower grade of politicians that they can at any time defeat the will of the people by fraud and intimidation. We care not by whom this spirit is manifested, it should be crushed out; and we are not sure but the advanced views held by Judge PIERCE in this Philadelphia case present the proper remedy. He contends that where "the taint of fraud is so general as to render uncertain the will of the electors, it will be very apt to check the frauds by the cable, a few days ago, was not received with utter indifference by all our readers. A few lines about him cannot be out of place.

SAINTE-BEUVE was the son of a gentleman employed in the Customs Department, and was born at *Boulogne-sur-Mer* in 1804. When only twenty years old he became connected with the Paris *Globe* newspaper as one of its editorial staff. In the literary controversy between the Classicists and the Romanticists he remained for some time neutral; but in 1827 he was led to declare for the Romantic School through the influence of VICTOR HUGO, and became its most able and erudite champion. In 1831 he began to contribute to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. This Review published twice every month, and commenced we remember how many years ago, has long been more widely read than any other work of the kind. Perhaps during some of the years of its existence it has had almost, if not quite, as many readers outside of France as within. SAINTE BEUVE's contributions, collected in volumes, under the title of "*Literary Portraits*," are still very entertaining as well as instructive reading, and have been called by a French critic a precious monument in the literary history of the nineteenth century. Among his works is a volume of sketches of celebrated women. SAINTE BEUVE has been much commended for his fine insight into the female character and for his generous and genial appreciation of the results of feminine activity in life and literature. A translation of this volume by Miss PRESTON, published in Boston two or three years ago, was very favorably received by the public, and gave the author the degree of fame in this country which justifies the present reference to his death.

Other works by this great writer are a romance entitled *Volupte, a History of French Poetry in the XVI century*, a History of Port Royal, and twenty or more volumes entitled *Causeries du lundi*. These latter volumes first appeared as *Monday* contributions in a Paris journal, a circumstance which perhaps suggested their name inelegantly translated *Monday Talks*.

Readers of MATTHEW ARNOLD's writings will remember with what admiration he often alludes to SAINTE-BEUVE, pointing to his essays as an exemplification of what "sweetness and light" can do for criticism. With whatever abatement Mr. ARNOLD's praise may be received, there can be no question that his Reviews are models of subtle, sagacious, and lively criticism, and that they seldom fail to exhibit a happy combination of learning, reason and charm. No writer has ever surpassed him in uniting criticism with biography, in casting light upon an author's works from a study of his life, and upon his life from a sincere and candid study of his works.

We do not suppose that foreign readers have ever greatly relished SAINTE-BEUVE's poetry. His countrymen say of him that his chief glory as a poet consists in the fact that he was the first to cultivate familiar, domestic poetry, in imitation of CRABBE and WORDSWORTH. They add that some of the pieces in his collection entitled "*Consolations*" would not be disowned by the English *Lakists*.

The Mayoralty of Williamsport.

The election of Mayor for the City of Williamsport came off on Tuesday last, and resulted in the election of Peter Herdic, Esq., over Henry C. Parsons, by a majority of 85. Mr. Parsons carrying only one ward in the city by 22 votes. This triumph must be gratifying to Mr. Herdic and his many friends, and more especially so, because he has been violently assailed by the Democratic press of the State on account of the repeal of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District last winter.

His traducers sought to make him odious in the eyes of the public; but the result of the election for Mayor is a signal rebuke to them. The people of Williamsport, who know Mr. Herdic best, and who understand the cause that prompted him to favor the repeal of said district, are ready to uphold and sustain him. They have shown that they are unwilling to see a man who is worthy and enterprising cried down for the sake of making political capital.

A HINT is given to the Catholic clergy to beware of giving any aid and comfort to Pere Hyacinthe when he appears in this country. The New York *Tablet*, which is understood to be the organ of Archbishop McCloskey, contains an article supposed to reflect the views of that ecclesiastic on the letter of the Carmelite. The letter it characterizes as "made up of pride and sophistry," as indicating "vain pride and self conceit," and as being "illogical and untenable." It speaks of the Father himself as a "revolutionary madman," and a "renegade monk," who "has made a fool of himself and seems prepared to bean apostate." All of which argues either that Father Hyacinthe will for a certainty receive little aid and comfort from the Catholics of the United States, or that there being a probability that he will, the *Tablet's* object is to do what it can to counteract such a tendency.

THE Chicago *Post* spoils a story after the following fashion: "The special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Des Moines, heralded to Gen. Belknap, the newly appointed Secretary of War, is utterly untrue. Gen. Belknap did *not* 'stump the First District against Jim Wilson for Congress two years ago. There are two fatal objections to that statement: 1. Jim Wilson did not run for Congress two years ago. 2. Gen. Belknap supported him for Congress when he did run, three years ago, as he did also two years ago. The whole story is a fabrication of ignorance. Gen. Belknap is not an active partisan, but he is a good Republican, and a very able man."

THE London *Quarterly Review* for October has a paper on John Lothrop Motley's "History of the United Netherlands," and his "Lecture on Historic Progress," which is on the whole highly laudatory. The reviewer calls the conviction "that the institutions of the United States of America are the most perfect fruits produced by the tree of time, and in some sort the ideal towards which mankind has been striving for countless ages," an amiable weakness on the part of a citizen of the Great Republic, adding—"The man who entertains such opinions is fitted to hold his own in the diplomatic struggle which must, sooner or later, be resumed respecting the Alabama claims."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS have triumphed in one European capital; even in Austria, noted for its rigid adherence to ancient usages. The municipal body of Vienna has decided that seven thousand women inhabiting the town, paying its taxes, and otherwise complying with all legal conditions, shall be admitted to the right of an elective vote. The most curious part of the affair is the comparatively speaking utter unconcern of the male population of Vienna.

MASSACHUSETTS was disposed at first to make a fuss because Gen. Grant appointed the 18th instead of the 25th of November for Thanksgiving. But Gov. Claflin has concluded to quarrel about it, and so has acquiesced; and so Ray Staters will eat their pies and cakes on the same day as their brethren in the other States.

SENATOR SPRAGUE, it is said, has purchased the old *National Intelligencer* for an organ, through which to disseminate his peculiar views. "Fet" Halstead, of New Jersey, will be the editor.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Philadelphia Contested Election of 1868.

The Law as to Throwing Out the Vote of Entire Districts and Purging Others Where Frauds Have Been Committed.

The result of the election contest in Philadelphia, for the possession of the city and county offices voted for in October, 1868, has resulted, as reported by telegraph, in affirming the election of Mayor FOX, Democrat, and giving all the other offices to the Republican contestants. Mayor FOX is credited with sixty-eight majority, while Charles Gibbons is installed in the District Attorneyship, in place of Mr. Furman Sheppard, by the majority. All the other Democratic incumbents claiming to have been elected last October are ousted, their nominal majorities having been less than that of FOX and Sheppard. This gives the Republicans these offices—District Attorney, Receiver of Taxes, City Solicitor, City Controller, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and City Commissioner.

Judges Brewster and Allison coincided in one opinion, while Judge Pierce dissented from some of the views in the judgment. Judge Ludlow dissented. The contest appeared to turn on the power of the Court to reject the entire vote of certain divisions where the frauds and illegal management of the election prevented the possibility of purging the poll. In some cases this was done, and the vote of entire districts rejected. These extracts from Judge Brewster's opinion give a notion of the outrageous manner the election was conducted in some of the rejected districts:

In the seventh division of the Third Ward, it is charged that officers willfully disregarded the law. A careful examination shows that one-tenth of the votes were false and one-third of the votes were destroyed. The falsification of the list of taxables here is a peculiarity in this case. Hence the impossibility of purging this poll. The record is left in such a condition that the officers cannot blame any man for saying that it is impossible to ascertain the true vote. In addition to this there was indecent haste in the reception of votes, and the reception of votes of persons from abroad, and from these facts some idea may be formed of the illegality in this division. I have endeavored to discover some mode of ascertaining the vote, but without effect. *By reason of the frauds in this district we must reject the division.*

The next division is the sixth division of the Fourth ward. Upwards of 200 votes were received before the assessment list was produced. Challenges were disregarded, and a gang of strangers voted, and persons who endeavored to interfere were threatened with personal violence; there were false personations, and parties voted on the names of the dead. In answer to this the witness for the respondent was not asked material questions, whether these frauds were perpetrated. We find here uncontradicted evidence of fraud, and evidence of a design to overthrow the legal votes by force and we *therefore exclude this division.*

Next we take the seventh and eighth divisions of the Fourth ward. Here there is evidence of fraud; bummers, a misnomer, were in the election room, and strangers were allowed to vote. Respectable citizens were driven away by mere force. Gentlemen belonging to the Democratic party were knocked down because they proposed to vouch for political opponents. By reason of the records, frauds outside, and frauds inside are unsolved indeed. No one can undertake to separate the good from the evil in this precinct. A few honest votes in the boxes are covered up with fraudulent votes that it is impossible to detect them, and *this division is therefore excluded.*

These were the districts excluded, and on the general policy of such exclusion, the Court says:

In excluding precincts we do not disfranchise any citizen. The polls we have rejected owe title to the fact that the supervisors of the polls have acted fraudulently. The remedy of the legal voters, as has been pointed out, is to purge his vote. It is for the purpose of protecting the legal voter that we reject the division. To teach fraud and violence that they cannot succeed, and may lose. When we do that we may hope to establish a healthy public. There frauds have continued to such an extent as to affect the election of officers, and when these frauds are multiplied year after year the Courts must grow intolerant. We do not set up a new rule; election is dominated with previous opinions. In former cases there were not proven the same gross frauds, or where it was shown it was met by counter proof.

Here the allegations are sustained, and the record is left with no other effect as to parallel. Our predecessors never asserted that frauds could be imposed upon the grounds claimed by the respondents. It has been held in all former cases that frauds may nullify the returns of the election officers. It may be considered established that a prohibitory act associated with a penalty cannot be considered merely directory. It is repugnant to common sense to assert that the provisions of the election law can be disregarded with impunity. It would make it dead letter, and no party can longer be advanced as a defense for election officers. Nor can the agreement of election officers of both parties be considered as an excuse for a disregard of the law. A national election may depend upon the close vote, and the provisions, and we cannot recognize the rights of parties to refuse to obey the law.

In other districts from those above enumerated, the vote was purged of fraudulent ballots, on testimony submitted to the Court. In some instances where there was a falsification of the return, a recount was had, and in others the vote polled after a certain hour, when the roughs took possession, was excluded. Here is an instance:

In the second and fourth divisions of the First ward there were great frauds, in violence, in false personations and the exclusion of the legal voters. We find the fact that unoffending citizens were shot at, beaten and driven away, in order to prevent them from exercising the rights of a citizen. The Judge quoted the evidence in support of the allegation of fraud here and added: "We have no hesitation in denouncing the conduct of the officers and police, whose duty it was to protect citizens. We therefore reject the polls of the divisions where disorders occurred."

The respondents—the Democratic office holders—asked the Court to reject the vote of thirty-nine precincts because of the rejection of naturalization certificates. The Court says, on this point:

A large number of witnesses were examined and thirty-six persons testified that they could have voted for Hall. These persons ought to be counted for them. We cannot credit them with the three hundred claimed, as the certificates have not been produced in order to show that they were genuine. Nor is there any proof that these people would have voted for any particular candidate, and we cannot decide the case upon guesses.

Judge Pierce, in dissenting from some of the conclusions of Judges Brewster and Allison, said that he could not assent to the principle that where a poll is thrown out for fraud, the vote legally cast can be proved. He argued that—

The taint of fraud, where so general as to render uncertain the will of the electors, vitiates the whole poll, and in the language of the law, there is an indivisible fraud. To pursue any other course would be to offer a premium to fraud and to the perpetrators a possibility of having the advantages of their crimes, whilst in no possibility could they suffer from it. I admit that this doctrine is an advance beyond the opinion entertained by me last year, to which I have been brought by an increased observation of the effect of these frauds upon the elective franchise as illustrated by the election frauds of last year.

Judge Ludlow, in his dissenting opinion, held that no court, except one, had ever thrown out the votes of honest voters, where it resulted in the exclusion of the candidates returned as elected; and that court has no right to exclude legal voters in any poll unless it is impossible to ascertain them. At great length he discussed the question of rejection of the naturalization certificates, holding that the court should have ascertained the number of these. He was in favor of sending the case back to the examiner to ascertain the number of legal voters in the attacked precincts, and thus decide the case upon its merits.

The single point of difference between Judge Ludlow and the majority of the court seems to be as to the power to throw out the votes of entire precincts. Judge Pierce took the most advanced ground on this important question, and held that the *taint of fraud*, where so general as to render uncertain the will of the electors, vitiates the whole poll. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal by the ousted District Attorney, Mr. Shppard.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The River Bank Well Theory.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Now that the election is over I think that we will get some more of the thoughts of the people in reference to the supply of pure water. I know that they are thinking and talking about it a good deal, and I am glad that they do. In a measure, have been committing their thoughts to paper and sending them in for publication. I am also glad that so many authorities on the subject have advanced; also that it has brought out some objections to this theory; also that your correspondent A. P. takes such a common sense view of the subject, and says so much in its favor in so small a space, so much so that I will not at this time answer those objections of a "native of 1809" in detail. But one thing I will say, that A. P.'s remarks strike forcibly to my mind some more of my experience, which I will briefly state. Some years ago I was building a house and improving a lot in East Liberty. The surface of the ground gave no special indications of water, but when I had a well dug we could not get down more than six feet on account of this "underground river" of water.

One item more has been brought to my recollection by a writer in the *Evening Chronicle* of the 6th inst., although I have been cognizant of the fact for years. It is the well of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Sewickley, which is a daily demonstration of the truth of the theory that I advance. I have digested this plan so well that with this aid of others that have come to my assistance, and others that will come, I think that I can successfully answer every objection that can be brought against it.

One writer is in favor of building a dam at Six Mile Island, in the vicinity of that "pool." I do not understand him, unless he means a circular wall around the pool and, then scoop the sand and gravel out of the bottom. This would do, if the foundation of the wall could be laid deep enough, and the wall made impervious to water, for if the wall would be in any manner left open, the same impure water would flow through that is in the river. While if the wall was water-tight it would be all right. But why go to the distance and the consequent expense, when a "proper location" can be had in the Ninth ward, where ample room can be had, and so near the river that there will be no ess pools for the underground flow of water to pass through. I don't think that a "native of 1809" tries to understand Mr. A. P., but I believe the latter is fully able to defend his position.

A word in reference to the wells of early times. It is a well known fact that the springs stood at the edge of the pavement, consequently the well would be close to or partly under the gutter from which any impurities would seep down into the wells; thus the springings in the wells, and it was owing to this the wells were covered, would admit a continued ball of impurities, and it was common after a rain storm that the mixture from many of these wells was totally unfit for use for several days. I could mention various other sources of impurities, but these will do for the present. It has been demonstrated in a thousand instances that wherever there has been a well dug through sand and gravel in the vicinity of a river, down to the level of the river, that there would be plenty of water. Your correspondent "H. R. B." gives a fact exactly to the point in the COMMERCIAL of the 11th inst. I believe that a native of 1809 drinking water from springs in the month of August—the one covered or shaded from the sun, and the other open to its rays, would give the water from the former the preference. K. G.

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Cashmere Plaids,	Blankets, Flannels
Plaid Poplins,	Cloths, Cassimeres
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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of

DAVAGE & ROBERTS,

Block and Pump Makers, 57 First street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by the death of THOS. ROBERTS, October 7th, 1869. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, THOMAS DAVAGE, who is authorized to collect all claims due the said firm, as well as to settle all claims against the same. All persons who know themselves indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment, and those who have claims against them, will present their accounts duly authenticated, to THOMAS DAVAGE for settlement.

THOMAS DAVAGE,
CHAS. J. FRISBEE,
Executor.

TTh3

WATER WORKS.

Past Failures of Large Cities—A Timely Warning to Pittsburgh.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Pittsburgh is agitated by a water-supply question, like many other American cities, and the COMMERCIAL of that place holds up Philadelphia, as usual, as a dreadful example. Considering that Philadelphia was only consolidated in the year 1854, and we have had a fearful war since, during which we incurred a heavy increase of our local debt to pay bounties to volunteers and to maintain their families during their absence, we do not exactly see the force of the example. Before the year named, Philadelphia consisted of eleven different and totally independent municipalities. The original city comprised but a small part of the present corporation, but she built the first great water works in America, and it was then a long way ahead of her wants. Each of the other municipalities built its own works, and most of them, being poor, did the best they could under the circumstances. Each located its works independently of the other and in a separate place, and they thought they were doing wisely. At least their engineers told them so. They built to suit their own wants, but the city outstripped them so fast that they had not the means to keep pace with it. If the COMMERCIAL knows of any means by which we can bring the views and jealous interests of eleven different municipalities could be induced to harmonize in such a matter, we do not. Its own experience in vainly trying to consolidate Pittsburgh and environs ought to be a warning against extraordinary efforts, although conservatism by itself runs completely that we ever go! Philadelphia consolidated, and when we did we found we had all our public works to build over again. The river like the Croton that we can turn into the areas of Philadelphia, for both the Schuylkill and Lehigh are preoccupied by canal corporations, and we have found it necessary to respect their claims. We might go up to the Delaware Water Gap and build a long and expensive aqueduct, but compared with that the Croton aqueduct would be child's play. We have to cope with the difficulties of the situation in the best way we can find, and our engineers tell us that the extensions of the present works can be made to answer the wants of two millions of inhabitants.

The vast amount of space covered by our one hundred and twelve thousand houses, and the fact that our city grows regularly at the rate of from four to six thousand houses a year, has rendered it necessary to lay an immense amount of water pipe of much greater size than the old ones. Our progress is made upon our water works improvements as fast as it is possible to be compatible with permanence, but the COMMERCIAL must see that the amount of water we require cannot be procured easily by any grand blow. The COMMERCIAL does not seem to be aware that during the late drought operations on the canal had to be suspended for four or a month, and the entire flow of the river turned into the water works, and that, even supplemented by a supply from the Delaware River

We are glad to see our Pittsburgh friends talking in this way, as it is the first step towards for a great future. Some day, when they shall have consolidated all their environs, they will be confronted by the same trouble that we are now, and it is not likely that any arrangement they may make at present will prevent it. Their pipes will be found too small, and the outlying suburbs will be considering the question.

The great metropolitan cities of the old world never dreamed of depending upon a single aqueduct, the destruction of which might cut off the entire supply. It is not safe to follow the example of New York so brilliant a one as the Croton's works were driven away by sort of desire to follow it. The fact is that the topography of Philadelphia will not admit of any such single duct supplying all parts. When we get our works all finished they will be models of ample screw condemnation for a metropolitan city, and we shall then be glad to have our Pittsburgh friends come and see them.

THE wonders of California vegetation in the matter of beets, cucumbers and lettuce are sketched by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. This is the way the mammoth beets are produced: The largest beet in this soil may attain a weight of 36 or 40 pounds the first year. It is selected, carefully dug up so as not to injure the root in the fall, and housed during the rainy season. It is replanted in the spring, and instead of going to seed, as it would if left in the ground all winter, continues growing, and in the fall it is again dug up and housed, having probably attained a weight of 80 or 90 pounds. Next year it grows perhaps to 100 or 110 pounds—the largest on record weighed 118 pounds and was raised in Santa Cruz County—but it is "played out," in California parlance, and will not grow another year. How they manage to raise heads of lettuce seven feet in circumference, and cucumbers five feet in length, and of equal thickness in circumference, such are now on exhibition in the California market, San Francisco, the correspondent cannot say, but they do it.

THE Chicago *Advance*—the organ of the Congregational churches of the North-west—in a recent article, while opposing Prohibition, says that "to attempt permanent State prohibition requires the continued supervision of State or National officers—*a condition of things impossible to secure.* Failing in this, state prohibition becomes occasional, irregular, intermittent, as the majority happens from year to year to incline to this side or that, until the never-ending strife disgusts and wearies the public mind."

ALL SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS,

Sugar-Coated Pills and Granules,

TOGETHER WITH

All Officinal and Late Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Will be furnished to Physicians and Druggists at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for these Reliable Goods.

A. J. RANKIN,

PRACTICAL PHARMACIEN.

44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ellen C. Green, by her next friend, &c., vs. Matthew L. Green, No. 392, September T., 1869. Subpœna for divorce.

September 25th, 1869. W. N. Paxton, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony, &c.

Test:
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

The above named Respondent is hereby notified that I will attend for the purposes of my appointment, at my office, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 23d of November, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. N. PAXTON, Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

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W. N. PAXTON, Commissioner.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of business October 9, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 887,416 85
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		53,716 76
Due from other National Banks		4,879 48
Due from other Banks and Bankers		2,257 53
Banking House		25,000 00
Current Expenses		3,755 32
Premiums		13,515 57
Interest		4,557 71
Cash Items (including Stamps)		12,965 31
Exchanges for Clearing House		34,694 07
Bills of other National Banks		1,000 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels, &c.)		537 67
Specie		1,870 99
Legal Tender Notes		6,960 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates		50,000 00
		$1,484,349 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	112,902 75
Discount, Exchange and Interest	124,619 61
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	218,000 00
Individual Deposits	800,282 27
Due to National Banks	16,109 58
Due to other Banks and Bankers	77,825 00
Dividends Unpaid	5,340 00
	$1,484,349 52

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. S. SMITH, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1869.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. BARKER, Jr., }
JOHN WILSON, } Directors.
A. G. CUBBAGE, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, at the close of business, October 9th, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 551,752 92
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		265,000 00
Overdrafts		737 28
Due from approved Associations in New York City		74,588 95
Due from Banks and Bankers		22,764 75
Banking House		35,550 00
Furniture and Fixtures		4,126 18
Current Expenses		3,317 50
Taxes Paid		3,488 13
Premiums Paid		6,924 00
Cash Items		1,143 44
Exchanges for Clearing Houses		19,567 78
National Bank Notes		1,475 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,547 30
Legal Tender Notes		97,350 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates		50,000 00
		$1,133,189 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	65,000 00
Undivided Profits	34,617 75
Circulation	245,000 00
Individual Deposits	$504,184 29
Due to National Banks	41,741 90
Due to other Banks and Bankers	12,630 19
	558,576 38
	$1,133,189 75

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of October, 1869.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GROSZINGER, }
WM. HASSAGE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., at the close of business, on the 9th day of October, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 632,453 22
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		400,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		24,162 41
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 75,303 71	
Due from other National Banks	24,132 19	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	7,350 96	
		107,786 77
Cash Items	59 94	
Exchanges for Clearing House	24,466 69	
Bills of other National Banks	9,284 00	
Fractional Currency	1,299 25	
Specie	15,499 36	
Legal Tender Notes	117,516 00	
		168,028 37
		$1,330,730 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund		60,000 00
Undivided Profits		114,730 77
Circulation Outstanding		350,000 00
Individual Deposits	$399,527 44	
Due to National Banks	147,134 67	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	82,532 49	
		539,222 00
		$1,330,730 77

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1869.

HENDERSON K. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN DUNLAP, }
S. KNOX, } Directors.
C. B. SHEA, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at close of business, October 9th, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,150,660 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00
Due from approved Associations in New York City		113,163 50
Due from other National Banks		15,397 18
Due from Banks and Bankers		76,012 53
Banking House		16,000 00
Taxes Paid		3,910 28
Cash Items		3,971 25
Premiums		21,950 96
Bills of other National Banks		2,205 1
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		3,476 00
Specie		780 87
Legal Tender Notes		78,387 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates		135,345 00
		100,000 00
		$1,972,230 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profits and Earnings	111,362 88
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	267,000 00
Individual Deposits	1,017,873 21
Due to National Banks	97,117 70
Due to other Banks and Bankers	57,342 81
Dividends Unpaid	360 00
	$1,972,230 60

I, F. L. Stephenson, Cashier of the Farmers' deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN McDEVITT, }
CHAS. ARBUCKLE, } Directors.
CAS. M'CARDLE, }

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1869.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., at the close of business, October 9th, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,036,151 35
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		910,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		179,690 47
Due from other National Banks		57,393 33
Due from other Banks and Bankers		10,998 29
Current Expenses		56,500 00
Premiums	$10,817 44	
Cash Items	12,005 10	
		22,873 03
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,153 17
Bills of other National Banks		8,340 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		14,212 91
Specie		1,000 00
Legal Tender Notes		164,200 00
		$3,472,831 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund		340,000 00
Discount	$41,262 77	
Exchange	1,416 39	
Interest	37,367 80	
Profit and Loss	43,641 19	
		117,182 25
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		800,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding		27,915 00
Individual Deposits		41,702 44
Due to National Banks		35,471 82
Due to Other Banks and Bankers		9,560 07
		$3,472,831 58

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, A. Long, Assistant Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. LONG, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of October, 1869.

W. P. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. R. MURRAY, }
ALEX. SPEER, } Directors.
THOS. J. HO

The Daily Commercial.

THE CLOUD OVER FRANCE.

A Sick Sovereign—Discredited Ministry—Dissatisfied People—No Guiding Mind.

PARIS, October 1, 1869.—In the course of the many years during which it has been my privilege to address your readers, I scarcely remember one in which, on my return to Paris after the vacation, I have found the political and social aspect of affairs more sombre and discouraging. A sick and evidently failing sovereign, a disrupted and thoroughly discredited ministry and government; an administration and legislation all no how, and at sixes and sevens; the Chambers only half-constituted, and the elections, which began nearly six months ago, not even yet terminated; and, what is worst of all, no one apparently possessing either the will or the energy to bring this interim of chaos and lassitude to an end. Such are a few and only a few of the many symptoms of "tumbling to pieces" which now, wonderful to relate, characterize the once mighty and victorious empire of Napoleon III. The *"pouvoir Constituant"* as Prince Napoleon sarcastically called it of 1852—that mouth piece of Napoleonic polianty, has come hopelessly and irretrievably to an end; and what is to replace it no one knows. The personage most interested in replacing it by something else, seems to have fallen either into apathy or indifference, or incapacity to recommence the task of construction of which he is weary. The Emperor seems literally to have n more "go" in him; to be worn out in mind and body; or, at least, only equal to such mild demonstrations of returning viger as consists in driving languidly along the Boulevards, or showing himself in front of the Imperial stand at the races of the Bois de Boulogne. And there is so much to do! A whole system of government to be reconstituted in accordance with the spirit of the age and country, both of which were, as is now so evident, most lamentably misperceived by the Napoleonic constitution, and the author of the *idees Napoleoniennes*. Instead of proving himself, as he more than once boasted, to be the "man of the age" and of the epoque, and especially the "representative man" of the French people, the "last of the Napoleons," as he is already called, turns out to be altogether antagonistic both as regards the foreign policy and domestic administration, to the country he undertook to govern; and now that his own dynasty and traditionary system has been utterly repudiated by the nation, he seems unable to adopt and put into execution any other, but sinks into impotency and inaction. What the Emperor contemplates or is doing I am wholly at a loss to say. The only thing we know of him for certainty is that at present he does nothing. Although I am never disposed, as you are aware, to give a ready ear to mere rumor, yet I confess to a strong impression that the Emperor has been vacillating of late between incapacity and an unwillingness to adopt himself to a wholly new state of things, and a lurking desire to repossess himself, if still possible, by a bold stroke, of the power which has slipped away from him. It is just his character to brood over such plans in secret, and lay fresh plots for carrying them out.

JAPAN AND EARTHQUAKES.

Mr. Seward's Oversight—The Land He Should Have Bought.

Dr. D. B. Simmons, late of Yeddo, Japan, in a lecture before the New York Geographical Society, stated that the five islands which formed the Japanese Empire were of volcanic origin, craters being quite numerous in the mountains there at the present time. The Japanese have records of earthquakes, going back at least 3,500 years. Japan is, indeed, the land of earthquakes, *par excellence*. So frequent are these that the Japanese believe the islands have no other foundation than the back of a turtle. When the tail of the animal moves there is an earthquake in the north; when the head moves there is an earthquake in the south, and when there is a general convulsion the inhabitants believe that the turtle is endeavoring to shake off his burden or to obtain ease by changing his position. On an average there is an earthquake every ten days. The early records of the country seem only to refer to those vast convulsions which inflicted widespread ruin and desolation; they did not seem to consider it necessary to refer to the frequent and ordinary tremblings of the earth which are so common. One of the most remarkable of these earthquakes occurred in 738, continuing three days. This terrible subterranean eruption completely obliterated four hundred cities and villages. In 885 another destructive convulsion occurred, during which the people were compelled to live in tents in open fields. In 1782 the earthquakes were accompanied by immense volcanic disturbance, the light from the burning mountains changing night into day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE SKY OF AUTUMN.

When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days,
And Libra weighs in equal scales the year;
From Heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence shook
Of parting summer a serener blue,
With golden light enlivened, wide invests
The happy world. Attempered suns arise,
Sweet beamed, and shedding oft through lucid clouds
A pleasing calm; while broad, and brown, below
Extensive harvests hang the heavy head.
Rich, silent, deep, the gloomy shades, for now
Rolls in its light hollows o'er the ripening plain:
A quiet ev'ning still the rather holds; hundred
Falls from its pipe, and gives the tuneful race
Rest in the fleecy mansion of the shore.
The cloud is fly different; and the sudden sun
By fits effulgent gilds the illumined field,
And back by fits the shadows sweep along.
A varyin checkered, heart-expanding view,
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,
Unbounded tossing in a flood of corn.

M. Liebrich has written to the French Academy about a new anæsthetic discovered by himself. He calls it chloral. It is to be administered by absorption rather than inhalation, which enables the doses to be measured with greater accuracy. The insensibility produced is said to be more complete than that caused by any other substance, the use of it is unattended by any danger, and a woman was lately kept under its influence for two hours, during a protracted surgical operation.

The Baltimore *American* hails with pleasure the announcement of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Refrigerating Car Company, that they have commenced the sale of their supplies of all kinds of meat, and everything pertaining to family marketing, in Baltimore, including game, poultry, eggs and butter. This Company has been very successful in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and as they bring their marketing in refrigerating cars from the source of supply, they can afford to sell at 25 per cent. below current rates, and make money. Will they not favor Pittsburgh with their enterprise?

The Hornet is a side-wheel steamer, of about 1,000 tons, and Clyde-built. She was constructed for the Pasha of Egypt, who for some reason or other refused to accept her, not thinking, perhaps, she was exactly the kind of a pleasure yacht he desired. On the breaking out of the war she was christened the Lady Sterling and used as a blockade runner. She made several trips with success, but was eventually captured by the Frolic and brought to New York. She received the name of the Hornet from the United States authorities, and was lying in the Philadelphia Navy Yard when purchased by Senor Macias. Her subsequent career and seizure at Wilmington are well known.

The young girls of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, have a playful but reprehensible practice, we are told, of collecting on the sidewalk and compelling their young friends of the other sex to walk out into the muddy street. This is an assertion of woman's rights that must be regarded as incompatible with the general interests of society, yet we can hardly think it rises to that height, or rather sinks to that depth, of human malevolence that warrants a Fond du Lac editor in characterizing it as "unseemly."

A New England newspaper, seeing that almost as many cities wish to become the capital of the nation as in olden times laid claim to the honor of having been the birthplace of Homer, ambitiously proposes that the capital shall be moved about among them, "like a State agricultural fair or menagerie."

In answer to the question, "What becomes of all the newspapers that are seized by the French police?" the *Pall Mall Gazette* informs us that they are boiled to pulp in huge caldrons of hot water.

A Richmond newspaper having stated by mistake that Secretary Boutwell had purchased, this month, $6,000,000 worth of "bones," instead of "bonds," the Secretary next morning received a letter from E. King, Jr., asking in good faith what was being paid for bones in bulk, as he had a large amount on hand.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish, last Thursday evening, gave his first diplomatic dinner this season to representatives of all the foreign powers in Washington, with the exception of Mexico and Peru. Invitations were not extended to the ministers of these two countries. Mr. Mariscal is accredited as Minister to this country, but on account of his not having been recognized by the European foreign ministers, he is not invited to state dinners. These omissions have caused much excitement in the diplomatic circles of Washington.

In the November number of *Hours at Home*, the following curious letter from Gen. Jackson is published. It was rescued from destruction in the Dead Letter Office, thirty years ago, by a clerk:

HERM TAGE, May 11, 1837.

GENTLEMENS: Your kind letter conveying your charity of two copper cents, was received, with no little surprise on hearing that I was broke, and a bill drew by me for $600 dollars returned protested, have been received, and as you have been imposed upon by the vile falsehoods that are daily circulated by the Whigs, your charity is herewith returned to you, that you may dispose of it, in charity, to such of the Whigs that may have been employed in trading in stocks and lands and swindling the poor. Have the goodness to inform all your friends for twenty years, how I am a stranger to any one for twenty years, how I am indebted for five within my own circle. Your answer is therefore returned to you in the same envelope you sent it, supposing from the material and great care taken, it is your only clothing repository, and the object in charity in your city would be much injured if not returned to you.

With great respect and grateful feeling for your profered charity, I remain, a ignorant unfounded rascal,

Your mo. obt. servt. *till death*,
ANDREW JACKSON.

MESSRS. J. P——— & Co.

One of Sir John Macdonald's friends said to him the other day, "Sir John, Mr. ——told me that you were in favor of independence for Canada." "He told you that, did he? Tell him he is a fool," replied he, "if you talk annexation there is some sense in that, but there is no any in independence. When we get ready for annexation, I shall go in first for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution so that a foreigner can become President, and then run for the office." Sir John is the Canadian premier.

Mrs. Eva Lancaster, of Navasota, Texas, is now running three institutions herself: The Navasota *Ronger* (newspaper), a millinery shop and a cradle in a Texas Sunday school.

The Church of England lost in the Bishop of Exeter one of it most brilliant and belligerent champions. He spent $200,000 upon law suits arising from his ecclesiastical controversies and litigations. He was one of the precocious children of genius. At the age of thirteen he competed successfully for a prize at Oxford, and at seventeen he was ordained Fellow of Magdalen College. In constant warfare with Lord Grey, with Jeffrey and the *Edinburgh Review*, and with the whole Liberal party, he was all the time in hot water, and a true representative of the church militant. As an orator he exhibited the versatile qualities which make up the ready speaker, and if his lot had been cast in the United States he would no doubt have made a crack Senator. He possessed the rare talent of writing with the same facility as he spoke, and had no peer among the polemical controversialists of the age.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at Public Sale, on the Premises,
Wednesday, October 20, 1869, at 3 P. M.,
A Frame House, Stable and other necessary Buildings, situated corner Locust street and Crooked Lane, Sewickley. The House contains 6 Rooms and two back apartments in good repair, Lot 200 feet deep by 55 front. Terms made known at sale.
WILLIAM WOODS, Auctioneer. JAS. MCGOWAN.

WASHINGTON STREET
PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 12 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, Gas, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to
ELI EDMUNDSON,
96 and 98 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
Warehouse Nos. 96 and 98 Third Ave.,
34 feet front, 80 feet deep, four stories high. For terms, apply to
E. EDMUNDSON.
96 and 98 Third avenue.

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL,
In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio.
One hundred and forty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Coal Lands and Coal Privileges, viz: 16 Rolling Furnaces, 5 Heating Furnaces, 4 Knobbling Fires, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Slab Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Nail Furnace. 1 Engine, 30-inch Cylinder, 6 feet stroke. 1 Engine, 20-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke. Engines, 14-inch Cylinder, 5 feet stroke, and 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive the turning lathe; also, 1 Doctor Engine and 2 Batteries of Boilers of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery. 1 Train Muck Rolls. 1 Bar Train. 1 Skinch guide Train. 1 8-inch Hoop train, new. 1 Sheet Mill. 6 pair Shears, and all necessary Rolls, Tools and Fixtures for operating said Mills. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery. Also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 30 tons of bar iron per day in turn, and about 50 tons on double turn, per day. The Mill is located on the bank of the river, and there is ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms.
For particulars, address ROBERT SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, MEARS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS, SHOES,
AT
WHOLESALE.
Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD ST.,
OUR OWN MAKE
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Custom Boots.
WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S
SHOES,
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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Man's Skull Crushed—Almost Instant Death.

A shocking accident occurred in Allegheny City last evening by which a man's skull was crushed, and he was almost instantly killed. It appear that the unfortunate man, whose name is Rudolph Heckenmiller, was at work with two other men digging a well in the rear of a house near the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets. Heckenmiller was at work in the well filling a tub with dirt, which was then drawn up with a windlass by the men at the top. As the tub was being unhooked, it slipped and fell to the bottom of the well a distance of about twenty-five feet, striking the unfortunate man on the head, and crushing in his skull in a shocking manner. The body was taken out as soon as possible but life was found to be extinct. Deceased boarded with Mr. Shultzy, at the corner of Chestnut and Perry streets, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Clawson to-day.

An Attempted "Blackmailing" Operation—What Came of It.

On Sunday afternoon, as is his usual custom, one of the professional informers, spoken of in the last presentment of the Grand Jury, sallied forth for the purpose of detecting tavern keepers selling the "ardent" and of bringing them to justice. The result of the labors of the particular "informer" referred to in this instance, was the discovery of three victims, on all of whom—to use his own language—he had the "dead wood;" in other and more choice language—had proofs of violations of the saloon keepers, who by the way do business in the First ward, and also those of the witnesses were taken, and our "informer" departed, intent, no doubt, on refurbishing them yesterday. Late on Sunday evening, however, the "informer" called at the houses of his victims and after informing them of the punishment in store for them a few hours hence, ingeniously hinted that a compromise might be effected. The ruse did not succeed, and finally the "informer" in bold terms stated that for $75—$25 a head—the cases could be squelched. The proposition received no favor, however, and the "informer" went on his way not in a rejoicing mood. The saloon keepers then hunted up one of the Mayor's police officers, detailed, plead guilty to having sold liquor, and requested him to return them to the Mayor early yesterday morning. The officer complied with their request, and yesterday morning, before the clerk had arrived at the office, the officer and saloon keepers were present. On the arrival of the clerk the information were drawn up, the accused plead guilty and two of the saloon keepers paid the fine and costs, the other paid his fine during the day. Thus, by combining, the saloon keepers defeated the ends of the informer, and the police force enriched officer Alistadt to the amount of seventy-five dollars. It is to be probable that they would have been returned by "informer" as his object was to secure his share—the lion's share—of the fine without litigation.

Street Improvements.

Sixteenth, formerly Mechanic street, has been paved between Pike street and the bridge, and the bridge and street is now open to travel. This is a very important piece of work, and for a year past persons using the bridge were clamoring for it. It will no doubt be fully appreciated.

The paving of Willow street, Seventeenth ward, from Portleth to Forty-fourth street, has been accomplished, as has also Wylie street from Tannehill to Arthurs street.

The grading of Twenty-ninth street, between Smallman and Penn streets, which has been commenced, fills the ugly pond which formerly graced the corner of Penn at the intersection of that street. Forty-third street is also being graded.

The paving of Mulberry alley will be finished in a few days.

Workmen are engaged laying down gas pipe on Robert street from Robert street to Center avenue, and an improvement is being made in the means of supply of water to the residents on Washington street. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company using nearly all the water furnished by them on Washington street, which is drawn from the lower basin, necessitated the laying of another pipe on that thoroughfare, the only one at present from Webster avenue. This main will be supplied with water from the upper basin, and the supply will hereafter be equal to the demand.

The excellent spring on Second avenue, near the bridge, has been reconstructed by the Street Commissioner, and it is to be hoped for the convenience of those residing in the vicinity proximity to it, all of whom procure their drinking water from it, that it will not be destroyed again.

The Fifth Avenue Accident—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's inquest in the late accident on Fifth avenue, by which Mrs. Annie Moore and the child Annie Johnson, her grand-daughter, were run over and killed by one of Haid's brewery wagons, driven by Gerhart Johnson, was concluded yesterday morning after all the witnesses examined in reference to the accident testified that Johnson was a careful driver. One witness, a girl—the only witness whose testimony seems relevant to the case—testified that Johnson was not driving recklessly. His horses were trotting, but not rapidly. Mrs. Moore, the deceased, in her arms, was crossing the street, not at the cross-walk, but at an angle, if the hat been on the regular crossing, the witness thought, she would not have been killed.

Considerable discussion then ensued, after which the following verdict was returned: "After the examination of witnesses and testimony relative to the accident in particular and the habits of the driver we came to the conclusion: That the deceased came to her death from being thrown down and run over by a brewery wagon, the horses of which were being driven by one Gerhart Johnson. And further: We are of the opinion that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the deceased and to a limited extent on the part of the driver, and that no further legislation or better enforcement of the laws made and provided in relation to fast driving on the part of teamsters and others on the public thoroughfares."

There were two verdicts, one in each case, but they are alike excepting such changes as the case made necessary.

Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association.

An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association was held last evening at their rooms, above Wilkins Hall, on Fourth avenue.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, brief addresses were made by the President, J. E. Umbstadter, W. C. Adams, Esq., T. H. Rabe, Mr. Hogg and others. The speakers all alluded to the prosperous condition of the Association and urged the members to renewed activity in furthering its noble objects. We are glad to note that the Association is in a flourishing condition as regards membership and attendance. The rooms are well arranged and everything necessary to gymnastic exercises is furnished.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of insufficient. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Bartem, B., Chicago, Ill.
Ford & Co., J. B., New York.
Irwin, James, Sarimer Station, Pa.
Knable, Geo., Mt. Washington, Pa.
Lamm, Mrs. Jennie S., Allegheny, Pa.
Mercer, J., Doylestville, Pa.
Templeton, E. M., Chambersburg, Pa.

An Election Bet Confiscated.

A prominent Republican and Dickey man out of the Twenty-first ward, made a bet of $50 00 with another Republican of the Nineteenth ward, in regard to the election between Dicky and Bostwick. The Twenty-first ward man won the bet of $50 00. He won fairly. On Saturday an indictment was found before Deputy Mayor Cartwright for violating the statute of the State, in betting on election, and an attachment was issued against the holder of the stakes, and the money was turned over to the Guardians of the Poor.

Didn't Like the Hotel.—Last evening a drunken man named James P. Williams was brought to the City Hotel, and the first question he put to Captain Graham was in reference to the charges for staying over night. He was informed that $4 25 would be the sum assessed, when he turned to go away, saying that he could procure lodgings for half the money. He got as far as the door when the arresting officer laid a violent hands on him, and much against his will placed him in a cell. He will be disposed of this morning.

A Costly Frolic.—Michael Quinlan and John Macklin hired a buggy yesterday afternoon for the purpose of attending a funeral. After returning from the funeral they got drunk and were having a general good time when the team ran over a large stone pile and fell, breaking the buggy and injuring himself somewhat. The police then arrested them and conveyed them to the Central station, where they were locked up for a hearing. The horse and buggy were sent to Stewart's livery stable.

Breaking 12 Windows.—Two boys named George Shylock and James Lane became intoxicated about twelve o'clock last evening and commenced breaking windows. They first smashed the windows of the Dexter House in the Diamond and then proceeded to a barber shop on Fourth avenue, where they resumed operations, but Lane had the misfortune to badly cut in this last experiment and the two youths, who are about fifteen or seventeen years of age, were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Lossing's Pictorial History.—Lossing's Pictorial History of the Great Civil War is now complete, the third volume having been received from the publisher, T. Belknap, Hartford, Conn. This is a publication which should be in every well-kept library, and sooner or later will be. The work is elegantly and substantially printed and bound, and is in every respect a very desirable book.

Compliment to Bishop Domenec.—Bishop Domenec was serenaded at his residence yesterday morning by the Catholic band. The Bishop departed for Rome at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Previous to his departure he was called upon by a large number of clergymen and others, who wished him a pleasant journey. He will be accompanied as far as New York by Father Hickey.

Railroad Street.—While on the South Side yesterday, we observed, among other improvements, that workmen were engage paving the railroad street between Carson street and Warmly to the base of the hill. There has long been considerable trouble about this street on account of the posts in the center along the track of Keelings's coal railroad, and those having to traverse it will be glad that it is being paved and rendered of some use.

Resulted Fatally.—Jackson Kemp, the little boy whom we noticed yesterday as having been run over by a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad, on Saturday morning, and seriously injured, died of his injuries at a quarter past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest this morning at the residence of the lad's parents, No. 72 Washington street.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—John Sweeny and Charles Hilger were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday, the first by officer Moon, and the latter by Chief Hague. Hilger was returned for the same offense some weeks ago, and Sweeny has also paid the penalty in that case—$50 and costs. He will be taxed a similar amount on this occasion.

Officer Exonerated.—Officer Mariner, charged with maltreating a prisoner, had a further hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and was fully relieved from all the charges, several witnesses testifying that he had not overstepped the bounds of his duty on the occasion.

Oil Freights.—The advanced rates on oil, from this point eastward, heretofore noticed as going into effect on the 18th inst., has been extended, and will not take effect until November 1st.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Late Homicide in the Fourteenth Ward—Trial of Grimm—United States Court Trial List—Supreme Court Proceedings, etc., etc.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Mellon.

In this Court yesterday afternoon the case of John Grimm, indicted for the murder of James Shovelin, was taken up. The offence was committed near Eliza Furnace, Fourteenth ward, on the evening of the 11th of September last, when Grimm shot Shovelin, inflicting injuries from which Shovelin died on the following morning. It seems the parties had quarreled previously about a dog and on the evening mentioned Grimm visited the house where Shovelin boarded and inquired for him, saying that he had understood that Mr. S. had threatened to beat him. A fight ensued, during which the shooting took place.

District Attorney Pearson, Thomas M. Marshall and Marshal Swartzwelder, Esqs., appeared for the prosecution, and Gen. Colter, W. C. Moreland and Wm. Unwin, Esqs., for the defense.

Considerable time was occupied in procuring a jury, after which, at four o'clock, Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., opened the case for the prosecution. He said the Commonwealth expected to prove that two days previous to the prosecution Grimm had visited the house where Shovelin resided and inquired for the deceased; and during a quarrel which ensued Shovelin had been shot by Grimm.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was then heard:

Dr. Dalzell, sworned—Was the deceased about eight o'clock on the evening of September 11th last, and found him lying on the floor in the front room at his boarding house; he was suffering from a wound in the left breast, apparently by a pistol-bullet; cut the bullet out and have it in my possession; the deceased died about 10 o'clock the following morning from internal hemorrage produced by the wound inflicted; I arrived at this conclusion after having made a post-mortem examination.

Mrs. Agnes Jones, sworn—Am the wife of Jas. Gant and reside at Eliza Furnace; James Shovelin boarded with me in September last and for eighteen months before; am working at Jones & Laughlin's furnace; the shooting took place on Saturday evening; was present when the prisoner came in, and my three daughters—Barbara, Elizabeth and Emma, and Mrs. Haycock, were there; Barbara was lying sick at the time; Grimm came in about seven o'clock and asked for my husband; I told him he was sick, to go in and see him; Shovelin asked if Grimm was there; I said he was and he had inquired for him; Shovelin remarked, "I'll wants to see me in this here; I can whip him in two minutes;" I asked Shovelin not to have any fight while my family were present; Shovelin replied that he would put it off until Monday; Grimm then came outside and Shovelin followed him and stood at the glass to go down town; Grimm said: "I am here, I am; what do you want to whip me down here for?" Shovelin said, "Nothing," and Grimm told him not to be in a hurry; Shovelin then asked Grimm what he had said to somebody at the works about him; Shovelin replied: "You're a liar;" Grimm said: "you're another;" when Shovelin caught him (Grimm) by the throat; Grimm said to Shovelin two or three times, "Let go your hold;" during the time they were "in holts" the deceased had gone into the house; both parties the parties struck a blow; did not see the pistol in Grimm's hand at all; during the fuss Shovelin threw the pistol; Grimm had the pistol shots entered the kitchen floor; soon after the shooting Shovelin died; Grimm remained soon before he came to my house and asked if Shovelin was in; found that he was not and went away; Monday morning Shovelin went to three-quarters of a mile from our house, and was at the house when I returned; Grimm passed and was fired almost immediately after Grimm said the latter would "let go your hold;" if I said, "they were in holts," I meant Shovelin had hold of Grimm.

Cross-examined—Before Grimm went out I told him he had shot that man; he said, "if I did some time, I did not mean to kill him;" the lady a quarrel about a dog some time before; don't suppose that was the first difficulty had grown out of that; I am not certain as to the exact time when Shovelin pulled off his coat; Grimm had visited the house before.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Catharine Smith charged Tim Finney with larceny by bailee, alleging that Tim rented a room from her and borrowed enough chairs to furnish it, and when the rent fell due Tim refused to pay it, and also declined turning over the property loaned him. He was arrested and discharged, the case being amicably settled.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Margaretta Carstines lodged complaint against the driver of Krebb's ice wagon, charging him with malicious mischief. She alleged that the accused carelessly drove his wagon against a milk wagon she was driving, overturning the latter, thereby breaking out and breaking one or her ribs. The collision occurred on Cinthiam street. Warrant issued.

SINGULAR ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Jacob Richter charged John Kremer with assault and battery. The parties are boys, and attend the night school held in the Ralston School House. An evening or two since, Richter left his seat for a moment, and during his absence Kremer placed a pen-knife on his seat with the point blade pointing upwards. Richter returned and not noticing the knife sat down and the blade entered his flesh, penetrating to the depth of fully an inch and inflicting a very painful wound, of such a nature as to confine him to his bed for four or five days. A warrant was issued for the accused's arrest.

[Before Justice Salsbury, of Birmingham.]

CASE SETTLED.

James Richey sued Michael Sheehan for assault and battery, alleging that the accused beat and abused Mrs. Richey, a son and deponant, and who worked for Sheehan at Sheehan's Birmingham residence. The case was subsequently amicably "fixed up."

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Mark Preisel charged Henry and Frank Weidner with assault and battery. The assault occurred at a house called "Castle Thunder" on Washington street, in that borough, and which has been frequently mentioned in this as a disorderly house. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Hosea Husted, night watchman in Birmingham, also made information against the above named individuals for assault and battery, alleging that they beat him while he was endeavoring to quell a disturbance. Held for a hearing.

HELD TO ANSWER.

William Haneu lodged complaint against Edward Schultz for assault and battery on his son, alleging that he beat him in a cruel manner. The accused was arrested and held to answer at Court.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Christian Koenig lodged complaint against Herman Sildem for assault and battery, alleging that the accused assaulted him at Mansfield, where both parties reside, and pulled a considerable portion of his beard out. Sildem was arrested, and after hearing the case was amicably settled, the defendant paying the costs.

SENT UP.

John Zimmerman was arrested for loafing about the glass manufactories in South Pittsburgh, and being unable to give a satisfactory account was committed to jail for thirty days for vagrancy.

BRIDGE FIGHT.

Saturday night at a late hour, John Kaylor and John McMurphy met on the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, and a fight ensued a quarrel arose. Finally they became so boisterous that the toll-keeper called an officer and had them locked up, every one of the parties before Justice Barker and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Nerpel charged Nicholas and Catherine Hoyer with keeping a disorderly house on Washington street, Birmingham. Officer Cook visited the house with a warrant, but was unable to find the male defendant. He captured Mrs. Hoyer, however, and took her before the magistrate mentioned, who committed her to jail in default of bail for trial.

Public Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The inauguration of the English Opera season last evening was an unprecedented success, and the performance of "Martha" by the Parepa-Rosa company was a delightful treat. The house was crowded to excess in every part by an intelligent and critical audience, and the liberal and judicious bestowal of applause incited the principal performers to put forth their best efforts. One of the most attractive features of the evening was the "fair scene," in which dogs, booths and a peep show formed the principal objects of interest. Miss Cary, in little opportunity for acting, but she sung the music of the air in a most delightful manner; Her rendition of "The Last Rose of Summer," evoked an enthusiastic *encore*, and she repeated the first verse in response. Mr. Castle sang a verse in concert with Mr. Castle, thereby producing a fine effect. Mr. Castle played, sung and acted the part in the most commendable manner. Mr. Castle, as "Lionel, Lord Mountmorency," looked the part, as did also Mr. Campbell as "Lord Plunkett." The duet in the "Good Night" song was unusually artistically rendered, and called forth repeated applause. The chorus was unusually strong, surpassing in numper and talent any other organization ever presented to a Pittsburgh audience. The scenes were given with excellent effect, and were invariably cordially approved by the audience. The orchestra was very full, and therefore more complete than we have been accustomed to hear in opera here. Altogether the performance was an acceptable one, and fully answered the expectations of the audience, which were satisfied that the promises of the managers were fulfilled. In fact the audience was enthusiastic in their commendations. Miss Mme. Rosa and her troupe cannot but feel gratified at their reception last evening. To-night will be presented for the first time in this city the opera of "Bohemian Girl." Characters, "The Puritan's Daughter," with Mme. Rosa as the heroine. Several members of the company will appear in their favorite parts this evening.

The sale of reserved seats for the Parepa Rosa matinee will commence to-day at one o'clock at Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street.

Opera House.—Hastings Dramatic Opera Troupe will give their first opera, which will be "Martha," this evening. Miss Caroline Richings Bernard will personate "Martha," and we feel confident that it will be a performance well worth witnessing. Although not up to Parepa, but a soprano as Parepa-Rosa, still Mrs. Bernard has a charming vocalization, and is withal a clever actress. She will be seen this evening by Mrs. Bowler, Mr. Bowler and Mr. Drayton in the parts. The leading parts will make his first appearance here, although his fame as a leading tragedian has preceded him. The sale of seats will continue to-day at the box-office of the Opera House.

Theater.—The wonderful gymnasts attracted a large audience to the theater last evening, and astonished all beholders by their surprising and daring feats. They will appear again this evening.

Varieties Theater.—The pleasing performances of the talented company here continue to attract good audiences nightly. Dick Carroll is the last week as that of his farewell performances are exceedingly funny.

Stabbing Affray.—A man named John Schutters, proprietor of a saloon on North avenue, Allegheny, was stabbed in the face, on Saturday night, during a fight which occurred in his saloon. Chas. D. Bach was arrested for the offense and committed by Squire Arent to answer at Court in charge of felonious assault and battery.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Three Troy Hill beer saloon proprietors have been returned to Mayor Drum for selling liquor on Sunday. One of them, Wm. Hauch, was held for Court and the other two will have a hearing to-day.

Taken to the Penitentiary.—Michael Gill, sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, and James Smith, sentenced for six years, were taken to their new quarters on Saturday.

Coal Exchange.—The Coal Exchange, of Pittsburgh, held a meeting at their office, No. 136 Water street, yesterday morning, but transacted no business of public importance.

A Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.

Mrs. Bumbaugh, of 136 Webster street, says that last winter her son was far gone in consumption. She purchased a bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which, by its continuance, cured him entirely. He has since bought it and given to others for coughs and colds, who have always been cured by it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a great medicine. One dollar and a half a bottle. Lung examination made daily at 167 Liberty street.

Sewickley Property at Auction.

The attention of parties wishing to purchase a home is directed to the advertisement of James McGowan in another column of today's paper. Mr. McGowan will sell on Wednesday next, that desirable house and lot, corner of Locust street and Crooked Lane, in Sewickley. The lot is 65 feet front and 200 feet deep, has a good frame house of six rooms, stable and other necessary out-building erected on it. Terms made known on day of sale.

Tickets to Europe.

Tickets on all the reliable lines of steamers running between New York and Liverpool can be procured at D. H. Ratigan's ship agency No. 42 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

For pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try "Brown's" this simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Give this a Perusal.

A well established and paying mercantile business for sale. Moderate capital required. Time given for part of the purchase money. The owner will give a lease of warehouse. Address, with real name, Box 3, — P.O., George, Commercial Office.

Wonderful "Standard Bitters."

S. A. H. McKim, M. D., of Washington City, speaks of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in unqualified terms. "I have used it with it, that I have introduced it into the Washington Asylum, to which I am Physician." His wine is the base of his bitters, made bitter by what are in daily use by the Medical Faculty. They only need a trial to recommend them.

Sold by druggists.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

The Great Vitalizer.

This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty-five years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake and sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every dollar handed to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed Sovereign Tonic of the Age. The statistics of the United States Revenue department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietory remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

The Explanation of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

Larceny of Clothing.—D. M. Bryan, alleged in an information for larceny before Mayor Brush, yesteday, that Daniel Regan had stolen a coat and vest, of the value of $20, from deponent. Bryan is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Twelfth ward, and during his absence, Regan, who was doing some work about the building entered his room, and, as is alleged, stole the articles named. Warrants issued.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Monday Evening, October 18, 1869.

Money was in better supply at many of the banks to-day, and discounting was brisker. The offerings were large, representing the leading branches of business and constituting first class mercantile paper. There was a bank and banking firms that take in a heavy line of discounts—some of these could increase their line largely if they would go outside of the wants of their customers; but it happens whenever there is not sufficient demand from their customers to employ their funds in loans, they usually wait until their demands increase, so that outside borrowers are seldom accommodated, however good their paper may be.

—In Government bonds to-day we have little or nothing of any change. Some light fractional improvement is seen in the closing prices, but there is no elasticity in the market. The great shock which the late panic sent through the country in the weeks of the explosion in the gold market, has intimidated as well as impoverished many heavy operators, and we find a deep rate exertion on the part of the most of the large government holders in New York, to advance prices in the face of a determined feeling against it.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	119½	119⅞	119⅞
1862, 6-20s	119½	120	120
1864, 6-20s	119½	119½	119½
1865, 5-20s, old	119½	119½	119½
1865, 5-20s, new	117⅞	118	118
1867, 5-20s	117⅞	118	118
1868	118	118	118
10-40s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Adv.	Dec.
1881, 6s	120⅞	121	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119⅞	119⅞	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	119½	119⅝	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	119½	119½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	117⅞	118	..	..
U. S. Bonds, new lss, '65	117⅞	118	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	117⅞	118	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	118	118	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛	..	..

—The New York *Herald* (Sunday edition) in noticing last Saturday's bank statement, says that it is without doubt decided that the returns of the loans have been decreased and the reserve increased it is not unfavorable, and the banks are stronger for the business of the ensuing week than they were last Saturday. The gain in reserve, however, is less than a hundred thousand dollars, but as the banks have fallen off half a million the addition to surplus beyond the legal reserve is over $2,000,000. Two of the changes are inexplicable. The specie has fallen off about a million and the deposit liabilities increased a million. As the Government sold three millions of gold during the week and the banks paid out a million in shipments of currency to the South, in return for cotton, the specie should have increased and the legal tenders decreased. Doubtless there are under currents in the general flow of business which will be considered this transposition.

—The feature of the stock market to-day was the advance in New York Central, Harlem, and Toledo and Wabash. Other stocks were dull and drooping upward during the day, but closed at lower prices.

The following table, made up from the Stock Exchange Sales, by Kennedy & Sidell, Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 59 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

October 18, 1869.	10	30	11	10	12	30	1	30	2	45	4	00
New York Central	186		185½		184½		186		186		186	
Erie	31¼		31¼		31¼		31¼		31¼		31¼	
Hudson River	166		166		166		166		166		166	
Harlem	127		127		127		127		127		127	
Michigan Central	95¾		95¾		95¾		96		96		96	
Michigan Southern	92⅞		92⅞		93		93		93		93	
Illinois Central	..		..		..		..		..		..	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	101		100		100		100		100		100	
Chicago and Northwestern	73¼		72¾		73¼		73¼		73¼		73¼	
Rock Island	108¼		108		108		107⅞		107⅞		107⅞	
Fort Wayne	85		85		85		84¾		84¾		84¾	
St. Paul, preferred	..		82¼		..		81		..		81¼	
Toledo and Wabash	..		67		..		..		..		..	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	..		76		..		..		..		..	
Ohio and Mississippi	35		35		35		35		35		35	
Chicago and Alton	141		141		..		..		..		..	
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.	..		..		..		..		..		..	
Western Union Telegraph	36		36¼		36¼		36¼		36¼		36¼	
Pacific Mail	34		34		34		34		34		34	
Adams Express	..		..		..		..		..		..	
American Express	57		57		57		57		57		57	
United States Express	58		58		58		58		58		58	
Merchants' Union Express	..		..		..		..		..		..	
Gold	130¾		130⅞		130⅞		130⅞		130⅞		130⅞	

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	187½	186		1½
Erie	32	31¼		¾
Hudson River	166	164¾		1¼
Harlem	128	127		1
Michigan Central	96	95¾		¼
Mich. Central	125¾	125¾		..
Illinois Central	135½	134		1½
Illinois Central	134	134		..
Chicago and North.	72¾	71¾		1
do preferred	84	84		..
Rock Island	107¾	107¾		..
St. Paul	66½	67		½
do preferred	80¾	81¾		1
Tol. and Wabash	67½	66		1½
do preferred	75	76		1
Fort Wayne	84¾	84¾		..
Chicago and Alton	142	144½		1½
Ohio and Miss.	37	35		2
Western U. Tel.	36¾	36¼		½
Pacific Mail	35	34		1
Adams Express	58	57¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21	20		1
American U. Ex.	58¾	58		¾
United States Ex.	58¾	58		¾
Merch. U. Ex.	56½	56¼		¼

—The Sunday *Herald* noticing Saturday's stock market, says: The stock market was buoyant, particularly for the Vanderbilt shares, New York Central rising to 188 and Hudson River to 178. Lake Shore recovered to 92 in the morning and some of the early activity of Central was due in the first place to the covering of the shorts, who are afraid to leave the contracts unsettled over-night or Sunday night, especially as on this occasion a report was current that the Commodore would on Monday morning give to the public the terms on which consolidation is to be proposed to the stockholders of Central and Hudson River on the 1st proximo. Again, a general feeling was general that the Central now holds the key to the Chicago extension of the Lake Shore road, and that the Lake Shore on the other. The same feeling was reflected in the Northwestern shares, which fell to 80½, owing to the success of the Vanderbilt party in the Lake Shore contest, which was followed by the election of Messrs. Schell and Banker. The defeat of the Erie party in Ohio and Mississippi election seems to have annihilated the last chance of a through Western bread corner route under their control, and was the final blow to their hopes. Erie is now "in the cold" so far as the Western terminus is concerned. Will the unwarying energy of the men who have done so much to further the interest of their favorite scheme fail them at last, or will Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., yet succeed?

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stock at the regular sales on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, }
Monday Evening, October 18, 1869. }

Trade to-day was steady, and prices without material change from our last report. We annex the following quotations, with remarks, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—We quote fair to good at $2 50@3 00 and choice at $3 50 ₱ barrel.

Ashes—Market quiet at 9½c for soda, and 9c ₱ lb for pearls.

Bacon, Lard, Etc.—Market is quiet but firm. We quote sugar cured hams 23½c; shoulders 17@17½c; clear ribs 20c; clear sides 20½c; clear sides (boxed) 21c. Dried beef 22½c. Lard in tierces 19½@20c; lard in half barrels 20½c; lard in kegs 21c. Sausages 20c ₱ lb.

Butter—Prime to choice ranges at from 33@37½ ₱ lb for roll, with a fair demand. Country common is dull and nominal.

Beans—We quote small navy beans at $2 00 ₱ bush.

Chestnuts—Sales at $6@7 50 ₱ bushel as to quality.

Cranberries—Market firmer at $10@12 ₱ bbl as to quality.

Cheese—Market active, but unchanged from our last report. We quote Western Reserve at 16½c; Ohio Factory at 17½c; Ohio Goshen at 18½c, and New York Goshen at 19c ₱ lb.

Chickens—Sales at 50@60c ₱ pair; $7 00@8 00 ₱ coop.

Cider—Prices of sweet range from $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality.

Cement—We quote Phœnix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 00.

Dried Fruit—We quote apples at 8@10c ₱ lb; cherries at 21@22c; peaches at 9½@10c, and bright halves 14c ₱ lb.

Eggs—Strictly prime fresh readily command 25c ₱ dozen.

Lard Oil—We quote the market steady at $1 40@1 45 for extra No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2.

Hay—Sales from country wagons at $15@20 ₱ ton as to quality.

Straw—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ₱ ton.

Hides—Sales at 9½@9½c ₱ lb.

Onions—Sales of good to choice at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel.

Potatoes—The market continues dull, and inactive. From wagons and on the platform we quote 55@60c ₱ bushel is the general price. Prime to choice sweet Potatoes may be quoted at $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel. Very few selling at over the latter price.

Feathers—We quote choice to best geese feathers at 85@90c ₱ lb. Other grades are nominal in price.

Whisky—Market quiet. We quote Highwines at $1 18@1 20, and rectified in bbl. proof rectified at $1 25; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

Flour—Market quiet with but a moderate demand. Timothy seed may be quoted at $4 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is scarce and sells at $2 25@2 30 ₱ bushel. Clover seed is nominally $8 50@9 00 ₱ bush.

Grapes—Sales at 50@75c ₱ lb by the package, as to quality.

Peaches—Dull, with sales at $1 50@2 00 ₱ box for good to choice.

Salt—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and in the trade at $1 85 ₱ barrel.

Flour—There is a slight improvement in the demand, but prices for good brands are unchanged. We quote good to choice winter at $6 50@7 00 ₱ barrel. Rye flour is quiet at $5 00 ₱ barrel. Other grades are dull and nominal in price.

Corn Meal—We quote kiln dried at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel for prime to choice.

Grain—Market quiet and dull. Choice red winter wheat $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are dull at 46c ₱ bushel in the track, and from wagons at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel; in elevator we quote at 45c ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet at 70@75c for fair to prime. Corn is dull and drooping; sales of car lots at $1 02 ₱ bushel in the track and from wagons at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel; in elevator we quote at 95c ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 90c ₱ bushel for No. 1, and $1 02½ ₱ bushel for No. 2. Corn and oats sold at the close of the regular session at $1 03 ₱